THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NO. 5819.

MORNING EDITION----TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1850.

WASTED-FOR THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION IN search of fir John Franklin, for the U.S. brigs Ad-tance and Racous, 2 Qua-ter-masters, 2 Arm seres, 2 Heat-swalin, 3 Beatswalin Mates, 2 Sailmabers, 2 Carpentors, Carpentors, Elacos, Seaman, Ordinary Seaman, 2 Steward, Cooks, Apply as the U.S. Naval Rendezvous, No. 9 Cherry street, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The books of subscription to the capital stock of the
United States Mail Steamship Company, to the amount of
see million few hundred thousand dollars, will be opened on
Thocsay, the 18th day of May inst., at the Morchante Exchange Bank, in the sity of New York, and the two consing
days, from 18 o'clock M., to 2 P. M.

GEORGE LAW,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTE,
JAMES VAN NOSTRAND,
Commissioners.

New York, May 8, 1889.

I EW YORK AND VIRGINIA STRANSHIP COMPANT.

The books of subscription to the capital stock of the Mew York sade of subscription to the capital stock of the stock of the subscription. Steamhip Company, to the amount of three hundred spines Steamhip Company, to the amount of three hundred spines and the subscription of three hundred spines and the subscription of the subscription of the work of the subscription of the sub

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.-FOR BREMEN, CRAN STRAM NAVIGATION CO.—FOR STRIMMEN-via Southampton—The U. S. Mail Steamship WAST-INGTON, G. W. Floyd, Commander, will sail for Bromen, via seathampton, on Monday, May 2019.

st 13 A. E. Price of passage in the first cabin, \$120; do, in the second cabin; \$50. An experienced surgeon is attended to the ship. All letters must go through the post effice. For passage or freight, apply to MOLLER & SA ND Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW
York and Liverpeel.—The ships composing this line are

POR LIVERPOOL-THE UNITED STATES MAIL

comfort, apply to ZDWD. R. COLLINS, 74 South street.

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA CRAGRES—
Carrying the United States Mail—Twoday, May 25, as
3 o'clock, P. M., from the pier toot of War, es. a roet, N. R.
The new and elegant double engine etemping OHIO, J.
Trialley Scheneck, U. S. Navy, Commander, will be dispatched
as above, with the Government Mails, for the Wost Indies
and the Facilie. The hooks are now open for passage to
Charleston, Savannah, Havana. New Orleans and Chagres,
and for through trickets to San Francisco. To secure through
selects, early application must be made, so only a small numand for through trickets to San Francisco. To secure through
selects, early application must be made, so only a small numto the OHIO. These A. a reperimend surgeon is attached
to the OHIO. These A. and the proceed from the content of the company of sacting the company of the content of the company of the c

MPIRE CITY LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA Chagres, direct.—The splendid steamship EMPIRE CITY, J. Wilson, commander, 2000 tons bursten, will leave for Chagres, direct, on or about May 20th, at 3 o'clock, from her deck, Pier No. 2 N. R. For freight or passage, apply to J. HOWARP 2 SON, 38 Broadway.

LIOUR SAN FRANCISCO-FIRST VESSEL-DISPATCH
Line.—Fast sailing ship GREAT BRITAIN, having a
large portion of her cargo engaged and now going on board,
at First No. 6, North River, will have quick despatch for the
above port. The sailing qualities of this superior vessel are
well known, having just returned from China, in ninety-six
days. Immediate application should be made for halance of
argo. Shippers wishing to avoid delay, will find it much te
their interest to observe the dispatch given by this line.
Froights taken at the lovest rate.

E. B. SUTTON & CO. 84 Wall st.

OR OREGON—FOR PORTLAND, OREGON—A SU-perior fast sailing craft of about 300 tons burthen, having il of her cargo engaged, will receive immediate despatch the above port, provided sufficient freight offers to fill up a balance. Apply to F. & D. FOWLER, 86 West st. CALIFORNIA DIRECT THROUGH TICKETS.—ONE first class and five steerage per Ohio, May 28th, connecting with the Republic, at Panisma, about 15th June, for sale by JAS. G. SHEPARD, 88 Broadway, ceruer Wallst.

CALIFORNIA TICKETS FOR SALE AND WASTED— One for Empire City and Northerner, 20th May—two sterage for 20th—One sterage, Aspinwall's line, for June trip, for sals. Wanted, two tickets in Empire City and Sa-rah Sacds, for 20th May, or Aspinwall's line of 25th. Apply a deak of Saloon, 135 Fulion street.

DEATH TOS IMPOSTOR.—THE METHOD I HAVE taken to introduce up Naveus Anadone to the public was first to obtain the cer theaten of about one hundred persons who were perfectly cared of the wors anyons diseases, for about eightsom mouths before I began to make it public. I then rundered crystell responsible in law by an affidavit of a preclamation before Mayor Woodhall. I then published the names of shout twenty-five of the most respectable clidrens, as referees, and from the first moment I ever sold a bottle large advertised to return the uncopy if not found to be all that it is represented; and now, after two years of experience of thousand of cases, and not one failure, will forfest \$2.00 if it does, not care all hervous daubility or securaligit passes and degrees on. Mind. it is medicing but a Newley but it is powerful and positive for all nurrous complaints. \$1 a bottle, \$20 along.

TALIBOT WATTS, 102 Nassau street.

SAX SAYED—CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAE ADVICE must we detroit remedy for the speedy cure of private discarce; the first dose will give relief, one bottle lasts a week, and many cause are cured in two days. People who us it are astonished to find themselves cured at so title expense, without inconvenience, retriction, or hindrance of any seri, and without a particle of moreour. Price \$1, at the drug stores 40 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 130 Putton wrest, (2mn Britishings) and at the Ductor's residence, 67% Addison street, 2d door above Catharine street. Letters must be post-paid.

DR. DE LANEY'S MEDICAL OFFICE, ESTABLISHED DR. DR LANKY'S MEDITAL OFFICE, ESTABLISHED for the account tensions of private discusses and female complaints, is open, duly, from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Keent cause of applies realizably cared in one day long standing, or agrarated case, treated in the most careful menors, according to the newest and most approved Encogean methods. Stringues, seminal workness, gential debility, and impotency diversibly cared. From a long and very extensive practice in Europe and America. Dr. du Lamby is created to guarantee a specify, safe, and perfect cure, in every instance, or makes no charge. Consultations siricity confidential. Treatment, also, per correspondence, in English, French, or German, Trench and Vorunguese fomale amonthly pilk and deeps, \$1. Other, 51 Lipponal streat, one street south of Canal, and some steps from Broadway.

DR. HELL CONTINUES TO BE CONSULTED, FREE of charge, at his office, 231/2 Sprace extent, near William. His treatment is non-mercurial; the victims of disease may apply with confidence of success.

THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD OF EXAMINATION. compeled of sergence T. G. Mewer, S. G. J. De Camp, and J. Simpson, well convene on Wednesday, May lath, at No. 6 State street, at 10 colock. The session will continue three

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON. Speech of the Hon. Henry Clay on

the New Compromise Bill. SALE OF THE REPUBLIC NEWSPAPER.

THE DESPERATE STRUGGLE OF THE CABINET.

die. die. die. OUR SPECIAL TRIEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Monday Evening, May 13, 1850.

It is asserted, on the best authority, that the Republic newspaper has actually changed hands-Allen A. Hall, formerly of the Nashville Whig, and lately Register in Sargent & Co., are to be well paid for the concern. It is said that Secretaries Clayton and Meredith are in the financial arrangement. The paper is to be their organ, but how is the speculation to be supported ? The Cabi-

The Southern men are still pushing the enterprise of Southern organ in Washington. Elwood Fisher is to be editor. The paper is to be published during the pending contest, and against the Compromise. The Republic transfer creates a sensation.

Mr. Clay is confident of success in the new compromise struggle, but the North must support him, or democrats stand opposed to the bill, by conceding on all sides. We apprehend a long and doubtful contest The speech of Mr. Clay, to-day, has done very little to concentrate the South. They want the Missouri line.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION. Senate.

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TRIEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, MAY 18, 1850 THE OPENING.

The galleries and floor densely crowded, Mr. CLAY being expected to speak. Several petitions for the reorganization of the Judiclary of the District of Columbia, were presented and

THE CRESUS HILL. After the transaction of additional morning busi ness, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, from the select committee on the Census, reported back the House amendments, with amendments, proposing concurrence is some, and disagreement with others-among which latter, he designated the new section adopted by the House, fixing the future number of members of the

House of Representatives. The subject was made the special order for half-past twelve to-morrow.

Mr. Dickinson introduced a bill authorizing the coinage of a cent-piece composed of copper and silver, the coinage of a three cent-piece, and to secure the re-coinage of the small Spanish and other foreign

At about one o'cl ock, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to admit California into the Union, establishing territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, and making proposals to Texas,

SPEECH OF MIL CLAY. Mr. CLAY proceeded with a statement of the sentiments prevailing in the committee, at their several meetings. Each member of the committee, if left to himself, probably would have presented a different report from that now under consideration. He was at one time himself in the minority. He had not been, however, and was not now, discouraged, but indulged the hope that every member of the committee would the report. He felt assured that the only adjustment which could be made upon the disturbing question by Congress, must be made upon some such basis as that reported. The crisis had arrived, and he could not and deliberation, the report now presented for settling the difficulties and avoiding the impending dangers, would receive the full approval and concurrence of the Senate. The committee were unanimous, and upon, the admission of new States to be formed out of Texas. Each member expressed himself ready to fulfil the compact made with Texas in the resolutions of annexation. Upon the next point—the admission of California as a State-there was great difference of opinion. The first objection to her admission under her present constitution was, that she came with two Representatives, without any evidence being presented showing that she had a population entitling her to two Representatives. This objection was removed by reference to the course pur-sued in the case of Georgia and of Texas, and by a proper understanding of the amount of population

necessary to entitle a State to such representation. It was not necessary that a State should have double the population necessary to entitle her to a single representative, before she sould elect two representatives. She was entitled to the recond representatives whenever she had an excess over the seventy thou and, if a molety. By reference to reliable statistics, Mr. tilny showed that the population of California, on the first of March, was not less than one hundred and thirty-six thousand, and expressed his belief that the new State was amply entitled to the representation she claimed. Upon the subject of the limits of California, there had been a difference of opinion in the committee. At first, a perilon of the committee were desirous of running a line through California at 35 39. This was objected to, and finally a majority of the committee were in favor of a line at 35 30. But when the question came to a final rete, a majority of the committee verted against this division of the State. In this connection, Mr. Clay submitted some reaarks, for the purpose of showing the impracticability of establishing slavery in any part of California. He also answered the objection that California came here, having creeted a State government without prior legislation by Congress, and expressed his conviction, that none of the objections which had been urged, ought to be sufficient to extra California, not be remanded back to the territorial condition. He next proceeded to contract the various plans regarded for the settlement of the disturbing questions which agitate the country. He first alluded to the President's policy of admitting California, and doing nothing for Unha and New Mexico. The committee concurred with the President in his first recommendation. Then they took the subject, and preposed to carry also governments for the territories would be urgint to their inhabitants, to whom we were bound by traity stipulations to give the protection of larvand evaluation of the section of the section of the subject of th

torial Legislature from legislating in respect to African slavery. Mr. Clay intimated his full conviction that slavery is abolished throughout New Mexico by the cidic of a Dictator, the constitution of the people, and the act of their Legislatures. The provision alluded to in the territorial bill would leave the Mexican law in full force, while, as it he same time, it gave the Legislature the power to act as might be deemed proper, with respect to the "peop" system of slavery. He next proceeded to advecate the bill reported by the committee in relation to the recapture of fugitive slaves. He believed that no State suffered as much from the escape of slaves as did the State of Kentucky; and yet, he anticipated from that State entire satisfaction with the measure proposed by the committee. In the course of his remarks upon this measure, Mr. Clay alluded to Mr. Seward's position, as the advocate of a higher—a divine law—classing him with those who composed the Garrison meeting in New York last week, whereat, he said, Moses and all the prophets were rejected, and the name of the Saviour revixed and contemned. Having classed Mr. Seward with such men, he appealed to the people, to judge whether that was a source from which to receive the exposition of a higher—a divine law. Lastly, Mr. Clay considered the proposed abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The first man that ever denounced that trade, he believed, was a Southern man—John Bandolph, of Roanoke—and he believed there had been no time in forty years, when, had the subject been energetically presented, a majority would not have been found in Congress in favor of its abolition. A few years ago, this measure would have been looked upon as a great concession; but now he noticed that some of the ultira abolition papers pronounced it as a mere nothing. In conclusion, Mr. Clay expressed his conviction that the propositions of the committee would succeed. He would almost stake his existence that, if presented to the people to-morrow, they would rec

House of Representatives. BY BAIN'S BLECTRO-CHRMICAL TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, May 13, 1850.

Under the suspension of the rules, majority and inority reports of the Committe of Elections, in relation to the admission of delegates from New Mexico and Utah, were made the order of the day for the

On motion of Mr. Bancos (whig.) of New York, it was resolved that the Committee of Commerce inquire into the expediency of so modifying the existing laws establishing a mint of the United States, as to provide for the prompt coinage of buillon and gold dust accumu-lating in the United States, or seeking the mints of Europe for coinage, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

COLLECTION DISTRICT.

Mr. PHORNIX (whig.) of New York, ineffectually en-leavored to introduce a bill to establish a collection listrict in the State of New York, and port of entry, at

Whitehall.

THE PRONTIER DEPENCE.

Mr. BORT (dem.,) of South Carolina—I rise to ask the general consent of the House to.

Mr. Passton Kino (free soil.) of New York—I object.

Mr. BORT—I made the gentleman from New York an exception. I desire to bring the attention of the House to a bill reported from the Military Committee, providing for the defence of the frontiers, to increase the rank and file of the army, and to make it the special order for to morrow. He moved a suspension of the rules; but the motion did not prevail.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the resolutions to be introduced, and went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on

lations to be introduced, and went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on THE CALIFORNIA MESSAGE.

Mr. CLARK, (whig) of New York, proceeded to show that the free States are more populous, enterprising, inventive and patriotic, than slave States and this is the reason why territory now free should remain so.—He replied to the speeches of Southern gentlemen, and to the rude stateks on the North, and in conclusion he said be was glad California was here, with her constitution, claiming rights which were secured to her by treaty, and he stood ready to welcome her, with the boundaries prescribed by herself.

Mr. Savace, (dem.) of Tennessee, said that when Cataline conspired against the liberty of Rome, it was by means of promising freedom to the slaves, and a servile war; and one of the elements of George I II. was servile insurrection. He believed it was their duty to see whether Northern abolitionists shall not meet a similar fate; and he speke in vindidation of his people from their vile aspersions, and justified slavery. He opposed the admission of California, but may vote for it in connection with the bill giving governments for the territoriee.

The committee rose, when Mr. Sranty gave notice that he would to-morrow offer a resolution to terminate the debate on the California question.

Adjourned.

EXTRAGRDINARY SCENE.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISHURG, May 13, 1850. In the House this P. M. there occurred an extraordinary scene. The previous question was called on, the vote taken on the Bommittee of Conference on the appotionment bill; and on the question "Shall the main question be now put?" the main body of the demo-crats refused to vote, leaving the House without a quorum. On a call of the House, these same members would answer to their names as being present, and im-mediately after, on a call forthe yeas and naw, on the pending question, would refuse to answer. On points of order, or motions to adjourn, and on a call for main question, the whole afternoon was consumed; the de-mocratic majority absolutely suspending all business. The cause of this equivocal conduct is found in the fact that some of the less ultra democrats have deter-mined to vote for the report, and thus pass the appor-tion bill as it left the Senate. Confusion worse con-founded reigns supreme. question be now put?" the main body of the demo

Blore Suspicious Movements. NEW ORLEANS, May 11, 1850.

During the past few days, considerable quantities of arms and ammunition have been received, and several ressels have left, with men, artillery, &c., ostensibly for Chagres, but supposed bound for the invasion of Cuba. Yesterday, the Spanish consul offered \$6,000 for the charter of a steamer, to convey dispatches to Cuba. The owners, however, refused, and the consul then sent them in a fast schooner.

From Cape Haytien.

Boston, May 13-P. M. The brig Silenus, from Cape Haytien, brings dates to the 28th ult., confirming the previous intelligence of the confinement of Mr. Wilson, the American consular agent there. The cause of his imprisonment was the

Sr. Louis, May 15, 1850. Two fatal cases of cholera occurred to-day. The interments in twelve cemeteries, for the week, were 24, of which 27 were from cholers. There are five cemeteries that have not reported; these will not greatly increase the aggregate result. The weather is quite uninversite.

The ressions of the Methodist Conference continues to before.

UTICA, May 13, 1850. A fire broke out on Sunday evening about 12 o'clock, in the Combination Line of stables, consuming that and six other buildings, together with S. Cozzen's lumber yard. Loss \$6,000. Mr. S. Cozzens, a lumber dealer, was knocked down by a stone, and seriously injured.

> Death of James M. Power. Ритиновон, Мау 13, 1850.

Mr. James M. Power died at the residence of his sister, in Allerhany city, on Sunday evening.

Bosyon, May 13-4 P.M. Capt. F. Martin, on trial for defrauding the insurance companies, by easting away the schooner Abby Ham-mond, on the coast of Hayti, was to-day acquitted of the charge.

Frost at Portland, Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., May 13, 1850.

There was a severe frost in this place on Saturday last, and the ground, in many places, was frozen as though it was mid winter.

Baltimone, May 18-0 P. M. The meil has falled south of Raleigh.

Sporting Intelligence. Union Course, L. I.—TROTTING-MONDAY, May 18. Purse and stake \$400, two mile heats, in harness.

Purse and stake \$400, two mile heats in harness.

S. W. McLaughlin entered ch. g. Confidence. . 1 1
J. Whelpley entered ch. g. Trustee. . . 2 2
George Spicer entered b. m. Lady Ellen. dr.
Time, 5:36% -6:36%
Same Day.—Purse and stake \$250, mile heats, b.st.
three in five, in harness.
F. Johnson entered b. g. Johnson's Colt. . 2 1 1
G. Spicer entered b. g. Wm. Poole. 1 2 2
D. Pifer entered b. g. Wm. Poole. drawn.
Time, 2:49-2:46% -2:50-2:48.
Centralities Course, L. I.—Monday, May 13.—The

CENTREALLE COURSE, L. I.-MONDAY, May 18 .- The ontest between the celebrated nage Lady Suffolk and Lady Moscow resulted in favor of the latter. The race was the best, in point of speed and contention ever witnessed. The late hour at which the sports the day terminated, precludes a report to-day, of this race; but it will be given minutely to-morrow. The

The purse advertised was not contended for soon as Tecumseh came on the track, the other ho soon as Tecumseh came on the track, the other horses gave in.

A match for \$100 aside, three mile heats, closed the day's sports. It was between Reindeer and Trouble. The latter won easily in two heats—the first, in 8:58%, and the other in 8:56.

and the other in 5:05.

This afternoon, a sweepstakes comes off at the Centreville Course, with three horses, and they are so closely matched in point of speed that a good race must take place. Omnibuses now run from the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, to the track, in place of the railroad.

wust take place. Omnibuses now run from the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, to the track, in place of the railroad.

Court of General Sessions.

Before the Recorder, and Aldermen Griffin and Oakley.

May 13.—The Fugitire Slave, Snewdon—Piece of Guitty.

James Snowdon, who is claimed as a fugitive slave from Maryland, and who also stands indicted for grand larceny, in stealing \$60 in money, and a boat worth \$60, from the schooner Washington, white that vessel was lying in the East river, near the Novelty Works, on the 7th of April, was this morning brought into the Court of Sessions, and pleaded guilty to the crime charged. The Court sentenced him to the State prison for two years.

The District Attorney called upon Mr. Ashley to know if he was now ready for trial, as this was the day appointed for it, and the witnesses were new waiting in court.

Mr. Ashley hereupon arose, and stated to the court that he had been called upon by the State to give testimony on behalf of the State against one Thompson, in the Municipal Court of Brooklyn, in this State. On this ground, he moved the court that he be discharged from all the indictiments and case now pending in this court against him. He believed he was entitled by law to be discharged on the grounds stated, and he founded this opinion on the statements, conversations, and declarations of the District Attorney himself. He was prepared with an affidavit, stating all the facts in the case on which he grounded his application. Mr. Ashley, hereupon, went into a statement of the evidence he bad given at Brooklyn, complaing that Gen. Duryes, the District Attorney, had not given him a chance of explaining an apparent discrepancy of which Thompson had availed himself, in his (Ashley's) testimony.

chance of explaining an apparent discrepancy of which Thompson had availed himself, in his (Ashley's) testimony.

The District Attorney expressly declared that not only he had never made, directly ar indirectly, any assurances to Mr. Ashley that he should be cleared of the indictments hanging over him, because of his giving testimony against Thompson, but that never, in all the course of his practice and experience as prosecuting attorney, had he ever held out to any one whomscever, charged with crime, that he would barter with him te hold him free, on any consideration whatever. Furthermore, in the present case he knew nothing officially, of where Ashley had been, or of what testimony he had been giving, and he had nothing to do with the matter. Therefore, the motion was altogether unfounded, as regarded himself or any statements preceding from him. The motion of Mr. Ashley excited no little surprise in court, After a long desultory conversasion in which Mr. Ashley reiterated his arguments with much pertinacity, fluency and skill, the Court finally ordered that Mr. Ashley should bring forward his application in due form of affidarit, on Wednesday morning next, when the motion should be heard and decided. In the mean time, that the District Attorney might be prepared, and no further delay take place. Mr. Ashley should furnish a copy of his motion and affidavit to him, by to-morrow at 30-ciock. The District Attorney in his remarks in reply warmly repelled the charges alleged against General Duryes of Brooklyn, and protested that he was incapable of acting as alleged with the least unfairness to Mr. Ashley. He also complained of the delays which Mr. Ashley had been able to create in these cases. This was now the 34th time that the winnesses had appeared in Court. At one time Mr. Ashley's counsel was sick, at another, he had no counsel. To put an end to these excuses, Mr. McKeon prayed the Court to sward counsel to Mr. Ashley. The Court finally put an end to the irrelevant discussion, by ordering that the case com

with his case.

Theft of a Watch by a Black Street Walker.—A black woman, named Sarah Allen, was tried on a charge of stealing a watch worth \$30 from an Italian, named Perrosson!. The complainant, as appeared from the evidence, was walking through Church street on the night of the 8th of April last, when the prisoner came is the street of the street

dence, was walking through Church street on the night of the Sth of April last, when the prisoner came up to him and put her arms about his person, seizing his watch and key, with which she made off. Mr. Percosoni called a policeman, and had the woman arrested at her house where the watch was found. There was no defence offered, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced the presence to the State prison for three years.

Tried of Joseph Julien, on camplaint of Francis E. Tevernier, charging a theft of \$10.000.—This case caused considerable interest when it was brought before the Pelice Court last winter. It will be recollected that Mons Tavernier, a French gentleman, charged several gentlemen with carrying off, under the direction of Madame Tavernier, a box containing money and jewelry, worth \$10,000. The box was removed from the residence of the complainant, 131 First avenue, as appeared in evidence, by the defendant and a Mr. Burand, who took it to the house of a Mr. Guest, at 341 Twelith street, and subsequently to the house of Mr. Durand, Who took it to the house of a Mr. Guest, at 341 Twelith street, and subsequently to the house of Mr. Durand, who took it to the house of a Mr. Guest, at 341 Twelith street, and subsequently to the house of Mr. Durand, and the fendant acted with Madame Tavernier, and under her direction, in removing the box. The money and other valuables were subsequently delivered over to M. Tavernier's attorney. This state of facts being shown the court did not deem it necessary for M. Julien to go into a defence. The District Attorney did not ask for a conviction, and the Jury rendered a verdict of not guility.

not deem it necessary for M. Julien to go into a defence. The District Attorney did not ask for a conviction, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Police intelligence.

The desculs on Dr. Bervett.—We noticed, in yesterday's Herold, the violent attack made on Dr. Barvett, on Tuesday of last week, by Thomas W. Fullkner, and William A. Stinemets, the tailor, aided by Mr. Fleming, the actor. The accused parties all met before Justice linkely, at four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, according to appointment, with the understanding of going into a bearing and investigation respecting the assault, and the causes which led to violence. The Dector, however, did not appear, not having sufficiently recovered from the injuries received on that occasion. The accused parties demanded a hearing, but, as the complainant was not able to attend, the megistrate decided that, if they insisted on a hearing, but, as the complainant was not able to attend, the day for that purpose. To this arrangement the accused parties demurred, and, by advice of counsel, waived the hearing, and entered into bonds in the sum of 5000 each to appear at court when called for. It seems that Doctor Earrett was the family physician for both Faulkner and Stinemets, but latterly he has not attended the families of either, in consequence of some disagreement between them, but before this misunderstanding, last fail, the Doctor is alleged to have stated to Mr. Stinimets some very ill-favored remarks touching the chassity and integrity of Mrs. Faulkner, and also some allusions on Mr. Faulkner, that would tend to interfere materially with the domestic happiness of Mrs. Faulkner; and it was in consequence of these remarks that Mr. Faulkner, Mr., Stinemets, Mr. Faulkner and on the property of Mrs. Faulkner, and some allusions on Mr. Faulkner, that would tend to interfere materially with the domestic happiness of Mrs. Faulkner; and it was in consequence of these remarks that Mr. Faulkner, on the property of the party should be remarked on the property of

The Common Council of the city of Auburn have, by a unanimous vote, refused to grant any licenses for the sale of orders spirits, for the casuing year.

Methodist Episcopal Missions. SUDDEN ILLNESS AND SUDDEN RECOVERY-GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Last evening, at half past 7 o'clock, the anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Missions was held at the Methodist Episcopal church, Greene street. There was a large number of ministers on the platform. Prancis absence of the President. The meeting having been organised by prayer and praise,

Rev. Mr. BERTINE, of the New Jersey Confe. was called upon by the chairman to address the meet ing. He said he desired to see the Wesleyans of this country rival the magnificent missionary efforts of their brethren in England. Nay, he wished to see them ahead of the whole world; and he thanked God that they had succeeded to a vast extent. Their missionary society was not a mere child-it was a grown up, perfeet man; and he had no doubt that at this very m ment, owing to their labors, the shouts of dying and redeemed saints in Africa were meeting the shouts of dying and redeemed saints in Oregon, on their way go over statistics now, either of their triumphsabroad or at home. But he might say, that in the last year their report showed that 6,737 of the German popula

report showed that 6,737 of the German population of America were numbered members of the church. In the fatherland of the Germans—the land of Luther—the American Methodist Missionary cause was also progressing gloriously. Was there not cause for rejoicing in this? For what is Methodism? It is essential Christianity, perfect in doctrine and in practical pisty, complete in all its parts. Methodism is Christianity in carnest, as the great Dr. Chalmers expressed it. Methodism is more—it is Protestantism simplified—not that form of it which is little, if at all, better than Popery, but that glorious Protestantism that possesses vitality, converting the soul to God, and sanctifying it by his grace. Methodism lays aside the drapery of form, and the drapery of language. He did not mean to say that there was no philosophy in Methodism. It was, on the contrary, full of deep philosophy. But it did not come in that garb to men—it told the simple story of the Cross; and if that did not convert the world, let it remain unconverted. At all events, there was no use in trying anything else. The sum of \$107.000, he learned from the secretary, had been raised in the last year. This was nothing, for the Methodist church was a rich church, compared with other sects. He hoped, therefore, the end of the present year would show a great increase of funds. He then related an anecdote of a person who cut down a radish woman a penny for vegetables, and spent some dollars for things he did not want before he went home. Many of his andience, he forced who cul down a radish woman a penny for vegetables, and spent some dollars for things he did not want before he went home. Many of his audience, he feared, spent \$5 upon an evening's entertainment, when they did not give five cents to the Lord. (Much graning in the spirit.) The Methodists of England contributed as much to the cause of missions as all the evangelical denominations in this country put together. Were they richer than the Methodists of the United States! No. for the very sands of this country were gold, and God had revealed a mine in California for the conversion of the world. (Cries of "Glory!" "Glory!") He thought there ought to be a committee of the whole, this evening, and that they should devise ways and means to raise \$250,000 this year. Oh, would they not send to dying sinners the precious gospel of Christ, who shed his blood and tasted death for every man! (A perfect tunnil of excitement, and loud cries of "Amen," "Amen," followed this sentence.) The Pope had returned home to Rome, but the days of the Papacy were numbered, (a whirlwind of amens,) and he believed he would live to see the day when the Methodists would set up the cross of Christ in Kome, in the shape of an old-fashioned prayer meeting. (Loud shouting and groaning in spirit.) This may be called rant, but it is not; and if he only could realize the biesced day, he would raise such a shout of joy as he never uttered before. (Immense excitement, greaning and shouting.) He hoped, therefore, with the prospect of saving their fellow men as brands from the burning, they would not imitate the lame beggars, who gave little or nothing, not because they had not the heart to give it. (Groaning in the spirit.)

Rev. Dr. McClustoca next addressed the meeting. He said, there was a want of-confidence in the Methodist missions, but on account of the mismanagement of the missionary work; the want of proper economy in the finances. Were it not for this, there would not be to-night the beggarily account of \$107,000, in a year of unbounded prosperi

ry to announce that the brother who has just been addressing you felt so suddenly ill, from a disease that visits him, and under which he expects to labor for months, that he was compelled to break off his observations. In the mean time, there will be a collection. There are no 'pledges' this time; but there are slips of paper handed around, on which each person can write the amount he or she desires to contribute.

A collection was then made; after which,
The Charman said—I am happy to announce to you now, that Pr. McClintock is so far recovered that he will be able to read some extracts from our missionaries, and, perhaps, to make observations upon them.

Bev. Dr. McClintock is no far recovered that he will be able to read some extracts from our missionaries, and, perhaps, to make observations upon them.

Bev. Dr. McClintock is no fermany, giving an account of their missions in that country. The labors of Dr. Jacobi were represented as very successful, and one convert had given building ground to erect a church. Would not those whom he now addressed subscribe enough to build it? Slips had been sent around, for the pian of calling out the sums that each person gave was new pretty well out of date—at all events, it would not be adopted on this occasion. There was a matter he had to mention to them—Dr. Jacobi saw a great deal of company, and he (Dr. McClintock) was a great deal of company, and he (Dr. McClintock) was a great deal of company, and he (Dr. McClintock) would say, he would she had to take over that carpet. (Laughter.) He would do his visiters good; but out of the \$250 allowed the missionaries for furniture, he was unable to carpet his drawing room, where he received his company. To the ladies, he (Dr. McClintock) would say, he would see that to take over that carpet. (Laughter.) He would also take another, for another missionary, who was placed in the same circumstances. He hoped, therefore, that on Saturday next they would save a hundred yards of carpet made up for each missionary, for the sailing o

off safely.

The CHARMAN then said that the plate would go round again for the cards or slips of paper containing the amount subscribed by each person.

The plate was then passed around a second time, after which prayer was offered, a hymn sung, and the meeting separated.

Anniversary Meetings to be Held.

TUESDAY, May 21.

City Bible Society—Norfolk street Baptist Church,
1% P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

American and Foreign Bible Society—Norfolk street
Baptist Church, 10 A. M.

The Corros Chor.—The following is an extract from a letter to the Mobile Microtive:

New Obleans, May 2, 1830.—I have just conversed with gentlemen this moment arrived from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville. They report the river rising from the mouth of the Ohio, and state that from that point the bottom lands were immensely covered, and that the rise taking place behind them must add eighteen inches to water stready covering to a vast extent (as with one sheet of it) the river cotton lands. Planters, from all parts of the cotton growing region above us, say that the unfavorable weather since the frost at the close of March, has rendered the upland growth very backward, and that there is little prospect that the waters will subside in time for any future planting. The flood, too, they think, will continue so long as to generate the worm in abundance. In fact, their statements are so gloomy that I will not transcribe them, and therefore give you the above as what may be said, making all reasonable allowances.

The following we copy from the New Orleans Crescent:

Callwell Paren, Le, April 29, 1800.—I am sorry

The following we copy from the New Orleans Crescent:

Calewill Paress. La., April 29, 1850.—I am sorry to inform you, that the senson thus far, has been a most disastrous one so far as regards the prospects of the cotton crop. Since I hat wrote yen, the prospects of the cotton crop. Since I hat wrote yen, the prospects of the cotton crop. Since I hat wrote yen, the prospects of the cotton crop. Since I hat wrote yen, the prospects of the cotton crop. Since I hat wrote yen, the prospects of the cotton of the worst feature in our crop, now is, that the cotton is dying, which the cld planters attribute to some beary and very cold rains during the last eight or ten days. A few days ago I had a beautiful stand of cotton on nearly two hundred acros of ground, but it is dying rapidly. It turns black at the root end, and the top withers as frealded with hot water. My neighbors are suffering from all I can learn, as bad as myself. All pursons agree that in this section of country, the season has been worse than any known for years.

Burron Hanalo .- The renowned Douglass, not the Chery Chase Douglas, but the Garrison Bouglas, in his speech at the Tabernacie, stated that a black person reising the hand against a white person, the white person, by the law of Virginia, had the right to kull the black. Nothing is more false than this. By the law of Virginia, the black person (the slave), is protected in life and timb. Under the circumstances supposed by the black Douglass, the white person would have no better right to slay the black than he would a white person.

have no befor right to slay the black than he would a white person.

Equally faire is the statement made by Mr. Philips, that marriage and the Bible are withheld from and denied to the slave.

It is to be regretted that so much fully and ignorance are speken and published about the condition of the slaves in the Southern States. A Vincinian.

Henry Gunn, a stare, charged with having mur-dered his master. Mr. B. Wienelle, has been tried be-fore the Henrice county (Virginia) court, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 28th day of Jane.

TWO CENTS.

Theatrical and Mauteal BOWHEN THEATER.—The Bowery was crowded last

night, from pit to gallery. It was a grand spectacle, and the expectations of the numerous multitude were not disappointed. Mrs. Hamblin, the great American actress, in fact, the greatest of actresses, and anrivalled by any one, reappeared on the stage last evening, afby any one, reappeared on the stage last evening, after a long absence. Her appearance was greeted with thunders of appliance; but as the play "Love's Sacrinee." progressed, the enthusiasm of the public rose to the highest pitch. It is rarely the case that talent, feeling and genius in an actress are combined with such dignity, grace and beauty of personal form and figure, as they are in Mrs. Hamblin. It was a complete triumph for her, and a rare and delightful treat for the public to see her again. At the conclusion of the place, thunders of applause called her out; the people rose in their seats to greet her as Mr. Wallack led her by the hand across the stage, and as she gracefully bowed her thanks to the gratified audience. She appears again to-night, in one of her great characters.

Broadway Theater—Miss Daynyons's Appearance.

BROADWAY THEATRE-MISS DAVENPORT'S APPEARANCE After a brief, but successful, tour, this young lady has returned to the Broadway, where she was welcomed last night by a brilliant and fashionable audience.— Evadne," the beautiful and poetic production of one of Ireland's most gifted sons, but faithless politicians of Ireland's most gifted sons, but faithless politiciana, Richard Lalor Shiel, was the part chosen for her appearance. It was received with enthusiasm, and Miss Davenport's portraiture of the heroine was all that the author could have wished or her auditors desired. She was admirably supported by Mossrs, Fredericks, Dyott, and Perry, who, though laying no claim to shine as stars, are most valuable members of this excellent stock company. Miss Davenport has a voice nicely toned for the expression of soft emotions. She speaks every word impressively and distinctly. Though delicately feminine, she has power sufficient for the delineations of characters which require physical energy. Her personal appearance too, is much in her favor. The part of Evadue, which is one of many difficulties, she mastered with becoming case. Her sorrow is touching her anger is great, but not fierce, and the conflict in her bosom is more of a passing disturbance than a wasting whirlwind. In those scenes where she has to depict the strife between love and duty to the honor of her father's house—the passion which will not be conquered and the virtue which will not be betrayed—she acquitted herself te the utmost of the expectations warranted by her fermer success, delivering many striking passages so as to obtain the spontaneous applause of the whole house, there conference with the king, at the foot of her father's statue, where she conquers his fell desires, was a chaste and truly exquisite seens. At the conclusion of the piece, Miss Davenport was called before the curtain terceive the plaudits of the house, and flowers which were cast at her feet in acknowledgment of her genius.

Ninto's—Last evening was the opening of the sum-

mer season at Niblo's Theatre, on which occasion a new operatic drams, entitled "Home," was presented piece, and will no doubt become a great favorite after

BURTON'S THEATRE .- " The Vicar of Wakefield." performed last evening, at this favorite theatre, before a good house. That piece, which, as we understand, was enthusiastically received in London, has met here with a success for which it is principally indebted to the perfect acting of the principal artists who perform in it. Messrs, Burton and Clarke, as Ephraim Jenkinson and Dr. Primrose, Mrs. Hughes as Mrs. Primrose, and above all Mrs. Russell, as Olivia, truly personated those characters in a capital manner, and were received with the most rapturous appliance. After a new Swedish polka, by Miss Walters and Mons. Frederic, the entertainments concluded with a successful farce, in which appeared all the strength of the company. To night, "The Serious Family" will be performed, with Douglas Jerrold's capital drama of "The Reat Day."

NATIONAL THEATRE.-The return of that highly popular comedian, Mr. C. Burke, was greeted last ex which has constitute a constellation of comic genius at this popular theatre. He performed in "Rip Van Winkle," and the "Spectre Bridegroom," two popular pieces, with his usual genius. The crowded house was delighted. This eveniug he appears in "The People's Lawyer," and other entertaining pieces. The public may be sure of a treat and a squeeze, for the crowd is immense.

ASTON PLACE THEATRE. - Every part of this magnificent theatre was filled last night, on the occasion of Miss Curbman's first appearance since her return from her brilliant Southern tour. A strong array of talens ber brilliant Southern tour. A strong array of talent supported Miss Cushman, who beautifully and energetically personated Romeo—Miss Fanny Wallack, Meesrs. Couldock, Neafie, Bass, Mason, and other pepular perfermers contributing much to the success of the play. Miss Cushman adopts the original text of the poet; and her portraiture of the youthful lover of the poet; and her portraiture of the youthful lover of the warm-hearted Juliet, is marked with the lineaments of the character in their finest, as well as their brondest, characteristics. Her etyle presented a total abandoniment of the performer, in the varied action of the scenes; and, after the death of Mercutio, all that power, energy, feeling, and passion, evolved by the circumstances, were depicted with a fervency and truthinives which swept over the audience with tremendous effect. In the scene with Friar Lawrence, after Romeo's banishment, the artistic finish and power of Miss Cushman were prominently displayed. The whole passion of the scene was wrought out with the utmost effect, and nature seemed to have exhausted itself when she fell, to take "the measure of an unmade grave." So triumphant was the actress throughout, that even at the end of the second act, the applauso, protracted accessal minutes, brought forward Miss Cushman and Miss Fauny Wallack, the latter lady meriting the compliment, as she gave a fine personation of Juliet, Miss Wallack has great powers, and is one of the best performers of the day. We have not space to netice to our wish, Messra Couldock, Neafie, Mason, and Bass. Their performances were excellent, and gave great satisfaction. To night, Miss Cushman appears as Rosalind, and Mr. H. Plache will be intraduced, thus giving immense strength to the bill. Probably another brilliant and crowied house will be the result of such enterprise on the part of the management. supported Miss Cushman, who beautifully and ener-

CHRISTY'S OFERA HOUSE, .- The leader of the band,

Basica's Chinrae Mossow.—Birds' nesis, brought from Java and Sumatra, are the great edible luxury of China. The Chinese belle, although anxious to get home to taste once more this glorious delicacy of her country, still says, the people of this country are her "numba one fled" and so she consents to remain and travel here until Barnum goes for Jenny Lind, in September.

OLYMPIC .- The programme for this evening consists of negro songs, gleer and choruses, with instrumental performances. Dancing also forms another feature of the entertainment.

MELORON — White's Serenaders announce great attraction for this week at 55 Howery.

Lascasume Real Revores.—This celebrated company of musicians were rewarded with great applaume is t evening. Their poikas, quadrilles, marches, &c., are executed with great musical ability.

Capter Ganner.—This beautiful establishment is now open for the summer season. Sacred concerts come of every Sunday evening. There cannot be found a location as generally adapted to give health—the air is so pure, and the scenery so beautiful. The proprietor is making arrangements to give concerts every evening.

France Green.—This vocalist will give a grand come cert at the Apolio Rooms on Thursday evening.

City Intelligence.

Sathing of the Strames.—The steamships Cherokes and Georgia sailed gesterday afternoon at 30 clock for Chagres. A large crowd assembled at the respective whatvo, to bid adien to triends, and to winten the departure of those two magnificent steamers. Among the passengers will be found the name of Mr. Frenca and party of one hundred and tweive. The names of the passengers will be found in another column.

Known Reor.—Yesterday, while the owner of the negre inguitive slave from Maryiand, named James mowden, was waiting in chamber, before Judge Dalys, to have the fugilite brought up from the Tombs on a writ offsalear corpus, a number of the negres of the city assembled and hoosed him, and, when he came out, they even jodded him for that the interposition of the police was necessary to protect him. The slave was not heaven the found of the sentence was passed, but the blacks thought brother Sambo would be there, and they wished to show their sympathy for the thief.

Specier of Haroney.—A man named Heaved Penner was round found. Species by Handing.—A man named Hdward Peters was found dead, suspended by the neck, from tree, on the 9th inst, in Jones's Woods, Third arong near Seventy-first atreet.